INCUBATION OF PLANT-FISH FISH AND THE EFFICIENCY OF FEEDING THEM

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Annotation: Fish are divided into natural ponds and artificial ponds. The ameliorative condition of fish ponds will be improved, fish will be artificially inseminated, and appropriate conditions will be created in places where fish lay eggs and young fish grow. This article is about raising herbivorous fish in natural ponds.

Keywords: Fisheries, reservoirs, breeding, reclamation, biotechnology, carp, catfish, herbivorous fish, pike-perch, snakehead.

Incubation - (Latin incubatio - laying eggs). In fisheries - storage of fertilized fish eggs in a pond or incubator until hatching. The spawning season of fish in the spring lasts for several days, and the spawning of fish in the fall lasts for several months. Egg-laying chicks are fed in special ponds or pools.

Fisheries are sectors of the economy that increase and improve the quality of fish stocks in water bodies; biological bases of fish farming activities (artificial reproduction and training of fish in new conditions, breeding of new breeds, improvement of ameliorative condition of water basins) and biotechnology of basic fish breeding processes (adult fishing, hatching, feeding, etc.) developmental science. Fish are divided into natural pond fisheries and artificial pond fisheries. The ameliorative condition of fish ponds will be improved, fish will be artificially inseminated, and appropriate conditions will be created in places where fish lay eggs and young fish grow; Fish spawning grounds will be cleared, riverbeds will be constructed, and artificial spawning grounds will be prepared. In natural

reservoirs, artificial insemination of fish, increasing the number of fish caught or replacing them with new species of fish is carried out. For this purpose, special fish factories will be built. The main task of Pisces is to use reservoirs for fish farming and to bring other species of fish to the area and acclimatize them. To do this, the reservoirs will be cleared of bushes and special grasses that interfere with fishing, and a fishing nursery will be built to breed young fish. Fish are also raised in special ponds. Such ponds carry out the process of fertilization of fish, from feeding to bringing it to the level of consumption. There are 106 species of fish in the rivers and lakes of the Republic of Uzbekistan (carp, pike-perch, pike-perch, pike-perch, pike-perch, snakehead, pike-perch, perch, etc.). Industrial development of fish in Uzbekistan began in 1937. In the same year, the "Tashkent fish farm" was established in YukoriChirchik district of Tashkent region. Later, the farm began to supply fish fry to fish farms and natural reservoirs. 1946 y. The Main Department of Fisheries was established under the National Economic Council of Uzbekistan. In 1946, the Damachi pond fish farm was established and put into operation in Zangiota district of Tashkent region.

 The fish farm "Zarafshon" has 41 specimens 4-6 + years old mother grass carp and 61 specimens 4-6 + years old father grass carp. Detection of sepsis is carried out only during the calving of calves in the sex. Absolute fertility. Older parent breeds are selected. Mostly 5-7 year olds. Mother white grass carp at the age of 6+ weighs 76.8 cm and weighs 6500 g, father white grass carp at the age of 5+ weighs 69.5 cm and weighs 5980 g. The total number of breeding parent white amur is 102 copies. Of these, 54 copies are 5+ years old, 24 copies are 6+ years old, 23 copies are 4+ years old. This number is much lower. Therefore, it was not possible to fully study fertility. This is because in order to study fertility, it is necessary to tear off white grasses of different ages and study the number of calves in the gonads or cushions. Absolute fertility is 100-990 (average 506 45) thousand calves. Correlation analysis shows that the absolute value of amur fertility is closely related to length and weight. The following relationship is shown graphically.
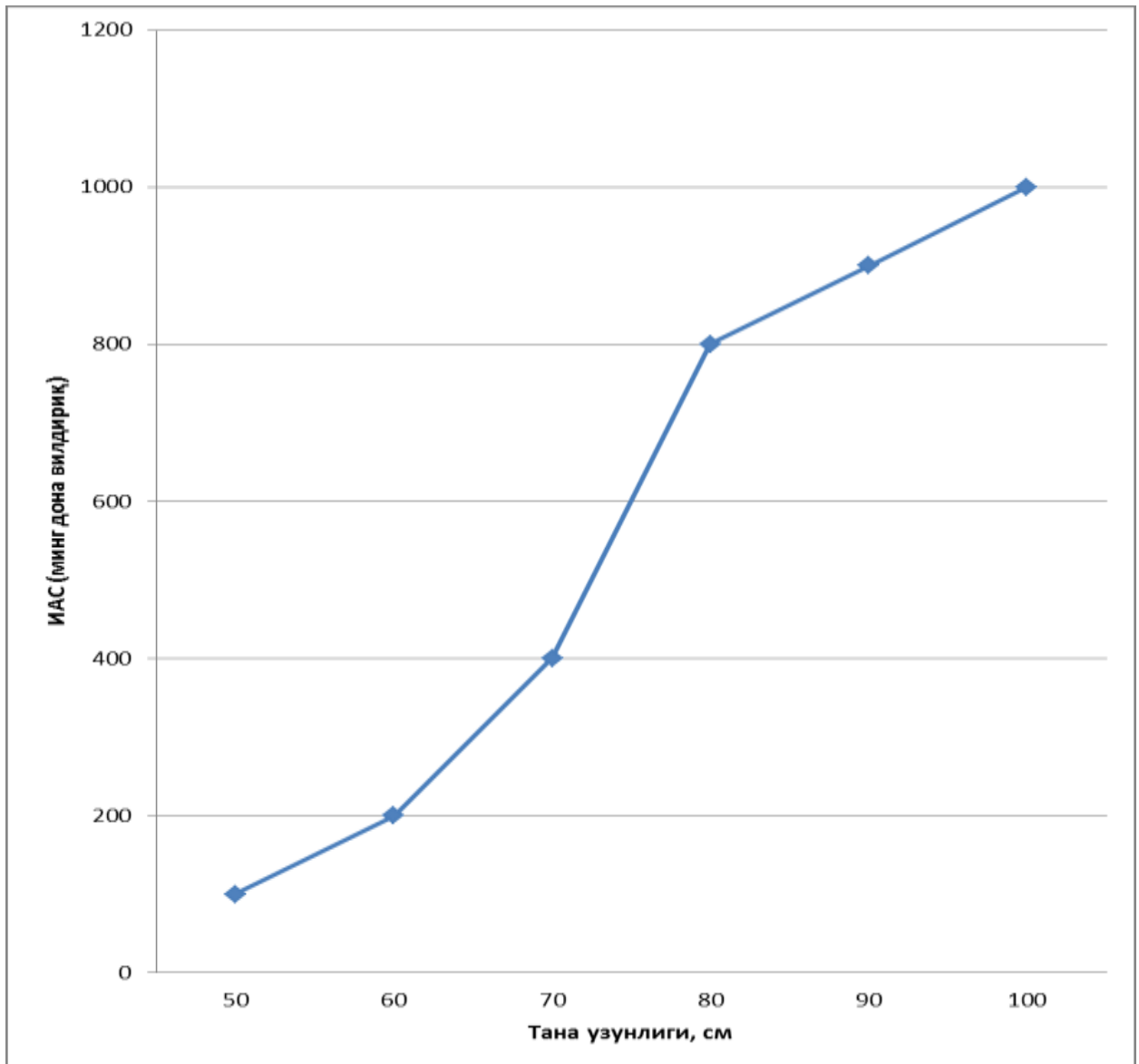
 Individual relative fertility ranges from 30,000 to 164 (average 18.8) thousand caviar / g, relative to body length. Relative individual fertility is also related to fish body length and mass. The volume of caviar obtained (V) is 650 ml of 1 copy of mother salmon, the mass of caviar obtained is 450 g. These two indicators are taken into account by fishermen. From a biological point of view, working fertility is the basis. The working fertility rate is 428 thousand calves.

Feeding fish in fish ponds and other bodies of water. The order of feeding carp, catfish, herbivorous fish, pike-perch, snakehead fish has been developed. Pools for warm-blooded fish (carp, catfish, carp, grass carp) are built in meadows and swamps, where they receive water from rivers, canals, collectors and lakes. Pools for cooling cold-blooded fish (salmon, salmon and whitefish) are built in areas with low levels of organic matter and

receive water from springs and ditches. A special fence is installed at the entrance and exit of the fish pond to prevent foreign fish from entering and from entering the pond. The fish pond will be built on the banks of a small river for future use. In order to maintain the fish pond for a long time, measures will be taken to improve its reclamation condition. These events take place outside the pool and in the pool. The first includes the division of the slope of the catchment area into stairs, the treatment and enrichment of the water entering the pool with oxygen, the collection of flood waters, and the protection of the pool from turbidity. The second group includes measures to periodically dry the pond, create the necessary water and air regime, prevent the infestation of weeds such as reeds, reeds, lux, prevent the formation of peat layers in the pond, and clean the bottom of the pond from mud and sediment. Kunjara, barley, wheat and rye bran, fish flour, meat flour, etc. are used in fish farming. The fish meal is served on a special table (the table is immersed in 0.5-0.75 m of water) or placed on a special dining area at the bottom of the pool. Water temperature is also taken into account in fish farming. For example, cod feed well when the water temperature is 20-26 (15-18), and the ameliorative condition of the pond is improved when fish are raised.

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